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9.30 „	„	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	„	12.30 p.m.	„	15 „
12.30 p.m.	„	2.30 „	„	10 „
2.30 „	„	4.00 „	„	15 „
4.00 „	„	8.10 „	„	10 „

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9.30 „	„	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	„	12.00 noon „		15 „
12.00 noon „		1.00 p.m. „		10 „
1.00 p.m. „		4.00 „ „		15 „
4.00 „ „		8.10 „ „		10 „

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		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
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SHEK LUNG	dep.						9.15		6.30		11.45			
Shum Chun	dep.	Sundays only	7.13	8.06	9.35	10.57	11.15	11.40	1.53	2.15	4.56	5.13	5.52	
Sheungshui	dep.		7.30	8.13	9.34	10.44	—	11.47	2.06	2.33	4.44	5.19	6.12	—
Fanling	dep.		7.38	8.19	9.33	10.49	—	11.51	2.09	2.40	4.40	5.23	6.17	—
Taipo Market	dep.		7.43	8.29	9.43	10.59	—	12.02	2.17	2.51	4.51	5.33	6.27	—
Taipo	dep.		7.47	8.34	10.12	11.03	—	12.07	2.25	2.57	5.08	5.37	6.31	—
Shatin	dep.		8.00	8.47	10.25	11.16	—	12.21	2.36	3.20	5.23	5.50	6.44	—
Yaumati	dep.	7.27	8.14	8.59	10.35	11.23	—	12.34	2.49	3.33	5.37	6.03	6.56	—
KOWLOON	arr.	7.35	8.22	9.09	10.46	11.36	11.53	12.42	2.57	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04	7.20

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 2 Local	No. 24 Local	* No. 6 Through Express	No. Local	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 12 3rd Class and Goo	No. 14 Local	No. 20 Joint Sec. Local Noon	No. 22 Local	No. 10 Thro. Exp. p.m.	No. 24 Local	No. 26 Local	No. Local
		a.m	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leaves Hongkong		6.25	6.45	7.55	8.25	8.35	9.25	10.11	11.55	1.06	2.45	5.13	6.15	6.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.41	7.10	8.07	8.34	9.18	9.40	10.32	12.00	1.18	3.00	5.36	6.37	7.00
Yaumati	dep.	6.51	7.18	—	—	9.28		10.42	12.09	1.27	—	5.45	6.47	7.20
Shatin	dep.	7.03	—	—	—	9.43		10.55	12.21	1.39	—	5.55	6.59	7.32
Taipo	dep.	7.17	—	—	—	9.59		11.05	12.34	1.52	—	6.09	7.05	7.45
Taipo Market	dep.	7.21	—	—	—	9.57		11.08	12.38	1.56	—	6.13	6.07	7.49
Fanling	dep.	7.33	—	—	—	10.13		11.19	12.48	2.06	—	5.25	6.17	7.59
Sheungshui	dep.	7.38	—	—	9.12	10.18		11.23	12.53	2.10	—	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun	arr.	7.44	—	8.40	9.19	10.19	10.39	11.29	12.58	2.16	3.47	5.33	6.27	8.09
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	—	—	—	—		—	6.53	—	5.23	—	—	—
CANTON (TaiShaTau)	arr.	—	—	12.10	—	5.04		—	—	—	6.45	—	—	—

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Shatankok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

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CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

MR. YEH KUNG-CHO'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

PEKING, November 13th.

The following suggestions for the improvement of China's foreign trade submitted to the President by Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, have been passed over to the Cabinet for consideration and enforcement to the mutual advantage of foreign and Chinese businessmen in China:—

(1.) The abolition of *likin* and the revision to the tariff.

Likin (or transit dues) which is stigmatised as a "bad tax" has been the bone of contention of reformers for many years. Since the conclusion of the Mackay treaty (Shanghai, 1902) in which China promised to discard completely this means of raising revenue, Chinese merchants have been living in hopes of seeing the resolution carried out. Later, in 1918, when the Tariff Revision Commission sat in Shanghai, the delegates of the Powers again expressed the hope that the pernicious system would soon be abolished. At the Conference of the British Chambers of Commerce held in Shanghai last year, the matter received a great deal of attention, and, in fact, formed one of the principal topics of discussion. The British Minister in Peking, at the request of the Conference, brought the case for the abolition of *likin* to the notice and consideration of the Chinese Government and urged that immediate action should be taken. The following shows the revenue obtained from these transit dues:—

1.—Likin revenue, $30,250,000 yearly.
2.—Railway goods tax revenue $2,220,000 yearly.
3.—Principal and miscellaneous receipts, $11,720,000 yearly.
4.—Terminal duty, $1,600,000 yearly.

The whole question now remains in the hands of the foreign Powers, who are concerned in determining the reclassification and valuation of the goods on the basis of an effective 5 per cent. tariff and a further special surtax of one and a half times the import duty. This determination is of the utmost importance. In foreign countries luxuries have a special rate of taxation. So China will have to consult the Powers to increase the present levy to the limit of 125 per cent. As for chemicals and other industrial necessities which China does not produce, a reduction in the rate of taxation should be effected so as to assist the infant home industries and to afford the foreign Powers an illustration that China's primary object is to develop her industries and commerce.

(2) The encouragement of home industries.
(3) The better provision of banking facilities.
(4.) The introduction of Time or Sight Bills.
(5) The subsidisation of silk merchants.
(6) The development of the bean trade.
(7) The abolition of export duty on cereals, hide, wool and also other business.
(9) The expansion of the egg industry.
(10) The development of China's vast natural resources through Sino-Foreign Co-operation.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following team will represent the H.K.C.C. on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., on this Club ground:—R. Hancock (capt.), T. E. Pearce, A. A. Claxton, E. J. R. Mitchell, Major H. M. Edwards, Capt. H. E. Murray, A. B. Raworth, F. H. Farthing, L. J. Davies, F. N. Young, and W. J. Hope.

H.K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

In the match on the Craigengower ground, on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., Hongkong will be represented by L. D. McNicoll (capt.), B. D. C. Morgan, W. W. Mackenzie, M. M. Watson, H. H. Benson, M. D. C. Sandberg, D. Reid, A. S. Exell, W. Fraser, G. M. Dorkins, and J. R. Way.

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Says a Home paper:—The revolution that is being effected in Rugger through the new type of forward play was never more evident than when Gloucester won a hard-fought game at Bristol by 14 points to 6. The old days when packs of the carthorse type anchored down in a scrum and were wakened up in time to learn that a try had just been scored have gone for ever. Then, if a set of "three" had obtained possession all they had to do was to out-pace or out-manœuvre the opposing backs in order to score. Now-a-days almost every forward is a potential back, who breaks away from the scrum when the ball is heeled, and a second afterwards is feeling for the back who has temporary possession of the ball.

THE OLD PROTESTANT CHURCH AT MACAO.

On Sunday, the 8th January next, the Bishop of Victoria hopes to dedicate the Protestant Church at Macao, the rebuilding of which has now been completed. The Rev. Dr. Pearce, as representing the London Missionary Society, will also take part in the Service. It is hoped that representative residents in Hongkong and Canton will be able to visit Macao on that day and that all members of the Protestant Community of Macao can attended at the dedication. Offerings in aid of the Building Fund, which is still greatly in need of assistance, will be welcomed by the Rev. J. L. Galloway, Hon. Treasurer, while the Trustees will also be glad of any suggestions or help in the laying out of the garden and grave-yard.

MR. HARRY ORE'S THIRD RECITAL.

Special requests are special requests; but it must have been a very special one to induce Mr. Onderwijzer to include the Pagliacci Prologue in what was otherwise a programme of serious German music. With this exception the vocal numbers were admirably chosen and served a definite purpose in the general scheme, for no study of Schubert's music would be complete without some account of the songs which he wrote in such incredible numbers. Schumann's settings of songs were much fewer, but they contain some of his most characteristic compositions. The singer was in excellent voice, especially, of course, in the more dramatic numbers, namely, Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and Schumann's "Two Grenadiers"; best of all, perhaps, in the Pagliacci Prologue.

Mr. Ore boldly called his programme of Schubert, Mendelssohn and Schumann "The Romantics." The epithet is often misapplied, but in the realm of art the New Romance has a very definite meaning, and these three composers are certainly outstanding types of the movement which cast off the trammels of the classical just as the French Revolution (from which the movement got its inspiration) shook off the fetters on monarchy and an effete nobility. In these days we associate Romance with moonlight on the water, with blue lagoons, sometimes with the gallant quests of palfrey-mounted chivalry. In its more restricted artistic sense, Romance may perhaps be said to signify the true as against the artificial, the seeing of nature in the free air instead of through the library window.

It is always attractive (sometimes dangerously so) to look for analogies between different forms of art, and, while the Pre-Raphaelite painters or the writers of other nations might be cited for the purpose, there happen to be three English poets of this same Romantic period and drawing their inspiration from the same open air of the French Revolution, who seem to offer a striking parallel to the three composers in question. Schubert is the Wordsworth of music, admitted leader of all that followed, suggedly sincere, apt to be too verbose if he has a fault; but always truthful and always (unlike too many of his followers) faultless in structure and external form; the prime mover whose importance is apt to be overshadowed by the mighty effect of his genius on his successors. Mendelssohn is the Tennyson of music; so elegant and top-hatted as almost to be out of the movement; a Romantic in patent leather boots, but a Romantic none the less; pellucid but never cheap; despised by the post-Victorians for the very thing, too beautiful. Schumann is less easy to match; perhaps Burns is the nearest possible. Neither takes himself too seriously; each is in a way an acquired taste; each at first seems too simple to be worth much consideration; but this very simplicity and clear vision in time impress themselves as the only thing of value and put these two in the very first rank of the New Romance. Schumann's "Widmung," perhaps the most lovely of all love-songs, is to an amorous ditty from a Mozartian opera exactly what Burns' "Red Red Rose" is to a love-song of Herrick. The so-called metaphysical poets dipped into love in order that they might have a theme for their elegant verses. The Romantics were lovers first and only attempted in their poems to set down something of what that meant.

Mr. Ore's selection was, as usual, excellent and his execution delightful. The Third Sonata shows Schubert at his best, especially the fantastic third movement. The Military March I prefer as a pianoforte transcription to its original form; it has few contrapuntal complexities and the three lower parts of the string quartette are seldom much more than an accompaniment. Of Mendelssohn we had a Prelude almost too good to be true; a Fugue which was to Bach what Vergil's hexameters are to Homer; and a chorale of the approved Mendelssohn pattern—noble chords with a running accompaniment of octaves in the bass. The Schumann Etudes were entirely typical and most sympathetically played.

There was a large audience, necessitating the use of a larger room than before. The jarring din of un-Romantic trambells and motor-horns somewhat marred the enjoyment of an otherwise delightful concert.

MUSICUS.

The British-American Tobacco Co. have received, through the Clearing Office, two sums representing over £1,062,000 against the German claims, and other sums are still to be paid.

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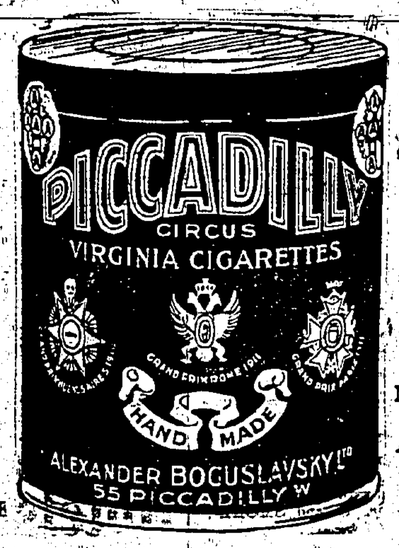
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PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

ARRANGEMENTS FURTHER ADVANCED.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee in connection with the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was held yesterday evening at the Supreme Court, His Honour Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C., presiding.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows:—His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir William Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. Marsh (Hongkong Electric Light Co.), Lieut.-Commander Conway Hake, R.N.R. (Harbour Master), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. S. W. Ts'o. In addition, Lieut.-Commander W. Gilchrist, of H.M.S. *Tamar*, was appointed as the naval representative on the nomination of the Commodore and Lieut.-Col. W. M. Nicholson was appointed as the military representative on the nomination of Col. Davy (acting G.O.C.). Mr. T. A. Mahtani and Mr. U. Rumjahn were the members representing the Indian community and Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto and Mr. J. P. Braga, the members representing the Portuguese community.

The meeting was well attended; only three members of the Executive Committee were absent.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Chairman proposed that certain sub-committees should be appointed to meet independently, as soon as conveniently possible, and take over particular branches of the arrangements.

The meeting approved this and the sub-committees were appointed as indicated below.

CHINESE ARRANGEMENTS.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. S. W. Ts'o to co-operate with Mr. E. R. Hallifax and consider details of decoration of the town and of Chinese processions to take place on the first evening, after the banquet at Government House. The Chinese members of the Committee were to decide, also, the details of the Chinese banquet on the second night.

DECORATION OF THE CITY.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, with the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird and Mr. Marsh, to form a second sub-committee to consider the decoration of the city, the best methods of carrying it out and the outlining in electric light of prominent buildings and the illumination of statues.

LANTERNS: GENERAL SCHEME.

Mr. Montague Ede consented to ascertain from firms, business houses and private residents what lanterns would be necessary and, after this had been discovered, Mr. Ede, Mr. Dyer and Mr. Reid, in co-operation with Lieut.-Commander Hake, would go into the number of flags and lanterns required. It was indicated that it would probably be convenient to order lanterns in bulk from Japan. Everyone will be asked to use particular kinds of lanterns and to fall in with a general scheme of decoration.

ILLUMINATION OF HARBOUR.

Lieut.-Commander Hake undertook to control the lighting of the harbour and to discuss a possible illuminated procession on the water.

SPECIAL RACE MEETING.

Sir Paul Chater, as Chairman of the Jockey Club and Mr. Birkett, clerk of the course, with the Jockey Club Stewards undertook the arrangements for a race meeting at Happy Valley on the first afternoon.

THE PRINCE'S GAME OF POLO.

Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, as Chairman of the Polo Club, undertook all the arrangements for the Prince's game of polo on the second afternoon.

INDIAN EMBLEMATIC ARCHES.

The Chairman asked Mr. Rumjahn and Mr. Mahtani whether the Indian community would be prepared to help in the celebrations by erecting a special arch or decorative scheme emblematic of the Indian community.

The two representatives expressed a desire, on behalf of the Indian community, to erect two arches of this kind.

NAVAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chairman referred it to the naval representative (Commander Gilchrist) to confer with the Commodore as to the illumination of battleships, firing of salutes, etc.; it was indicated that the naval authorities would act independently in such matters as firing salutes.

THE MILITARY SHARE.

The military representative (Lieut.-Col. Nicholson) was similarly asked to discuss with the G.O.C. the matter of guards of honour, lining the streets, etc.

THE LAMP OF KNOWLEDGE.

Sir William Brunyate mentioned the question of illuminations at the University and he was asked to discuss the matter with the Chancellor (H.E. the Governor). The meeting was strongly in favour of a good scheme of illuminations at the University on account of its prominent position as seen from the harbour.

MASONIC MEETING.

Mr. Percy Smith confirmed the proposed meeting of Masons before the Chinese banquet on the second evening.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

INTERESTING CROSS EXAMINATION.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Leung Mm, an amah employed at 36 Jacob Sassoon Street, who was remanded on a charged of conspiring with others, not in custody, to obtain from her mistress, Maria Rosa, 50 sovereigns, one $5 note and 7 pieces of jewellery, was again brought before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

At the previous hearing of the case, evidence was taken to the effect that the the mistress had concealed all her savings in her flat, $700 dollars being stored in in one place $100 in another. The 50 sovereigns were locked away in a tin box. Defendant knew of this and it was alleged that she did not attempt to resist the efforts of the man Lau Hung who, defendant said, broke open the cubicle door, forced the lock of the tin box, and stole the sovereigns. Inspector Murphy tried to prove at the previous hearing that the accused could have called for assistance if she had so desired, for a police whistle was hanging behind the door and she could easily have undone with her teeth the string that bound her hands. He said the string was loosely tied with a simple bow knot.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the defendant, at yesterday's hearing.

A fresh charge of aiding and abetting the robber was made, the original charge of conspiracy being dropped.

After cross-examining the complainant, Maria Rosa, who said that she knew a man named Lau Hung, and that this man had visited her house on several occasions and played *tin-kau* with her, Mr. Mason submitted that no case had been made out against defendant. The woman was now accused of aiding and abetting. According to "Stroud" to be accused of aiding and abetting one had to take active steps in the offence by word of mouth. Encouragement without action was not a criminal offence. Throughout the case there was not the slightest shadow of evidence that the defendant did actively take part in the crime. The complainant knew this man. He had been friendly with her and had played *tin-kau* with her. This man must have known complainant's financial resources better than the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell thought a case had been made out and that he would like to hear defendant's story.

The defendant was placed in the box and repeated her story as told by Inspector Murphy at the previous hearing. She said that when the man Lau Hung, driven into the kitchen and her hands tied behind her back.

The Magistrate: Is this man your friend also?

Defendant: Yes.

The Magistrate: How did you become acquainted?

The defendant: We were working together at Macao. I do not know where he lives in Hongkong.

The Magistrate: Did you know anything of the $700?

The defendant: No.

The Magistrate: You say you were gagged?

Defendant: Yes.

The Magistrate: Where did the towel come from?

The defendant: It was mine. It was hung up in the kitchen.

The Magistrate: How long did it take the man to ransack the cubicle?

The defendant: Less than half an hour.

The Magistrate: So he was gone by 9.30 and you did not raise the alarm until 10.30?

The defendant: I could not; I was tied up.

The Magistrate: How did you manage to get the gag off?

The defendant: Somebody removed the gag.

The Magistrate: That is not true. The evidence is that the man who found you stated that the gag was moved when he came in.

Defendant: By hitting the door with my head I managed to get it off.

The Magistrate: Why did you say somebody removed it?

The defendant: I do not know; it was a mistake.

The Magistrate: You say your hands were tied behind. A witness says they were tied in front?

Defendant: They were tied behind. I admit they were loosely tied.

Inspector Murphy asked if the question could be put as to why defendant stated in the first place that there were two robbers and in her second statement that there was only one.

Defendant admitted that the first story was untrue.

The Magistrate: Why did you say that?

The defendant: I was in great fear and said some silly things.

This concluded the cross-examination.

The Magistrate said that it was a very suspicious case, but that the evidence was not strong enough to convict. The defendant would be discharged.

FRENCH EX-WARRIORS TO TAKE PART.

A letter was read to the meeting from the French Ex-Warriors Association asking that the 16 members of that body in the Colony, who all fought on the battlefields of France, should be allowed to join with their British comrades in presenting a welcome to the Prince. It was unanimously agreed that the members should be included in some of the celebrations. Brig.-General Macnaghten suggested that the proposed lunch to the Prince by the British Legion—if held—would be the appropriate function.

The meeting was adjourned to an early date.

FORD OWNER DEPRECIATES HIS CAR.

SUMMONS THAT CAME TOO LATE.

There were eleven summonses in respect of motor cars before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, when traffic cases were taken.

Mr. A. C. Conrad, an American, was summoned for driving car 491 recklessly in Coronation Road, Kowloon, at 3.45 a.m., on November 19th. Sergeant Baker estimated the speed at 35 miles per hour.

"Not 35," said the defendant in answer to an inquiry whether he admitted the offence. "I can't do it with that car; it is an old Ford: I don't believe I was doing 20, if I was doing that."

"There is a 15 mile limit there, you know," said the Magistrate—"all through to the other end of Yaumati."

The police sergeant then gave his evidence. The car was swaying from side to side and going at a very high speed—he estimated it at 35 m.p.h., and he had two years' experience of driving. He tried to stop the car but the driver would not pull up. The road was deserted at the time.

The defendant: You can't hold a Ford like that on the road at 35 m.p.h. I don't know just what speed she was doing; I have no speedmeter. It is a very old car; it makes an awful racket and it would pound itself to pieces at 35.

The Magistrate: It is quite clear you were going too fast in a controlled area. You will be fined $20.

"NOT FAIR TO THE DEFENDANT."

Another defendant, Mr. D. Tollan, had a grievance. He was summoned for recklessly driving a motor cycle in Nathan Road on November 7th but, he complained, he did not hear a word about it until the 16th and then found himself unable to recall anything of the incident or whether he was in Nathan Road at all at that time. He certainly had not the name of being a fast driver.

The Magistrate remarked that "it" (the summons, or the application for the summons) was not signed by the Traffic Inspector until the 14th.

Inspector Garrod: I had to get the information from the constable through his sub-Inspector, but the defendant should have been warned before.

The defendant: I got the summons on the 16th, two hours after the constable told me I was being summoned for an alleged offence on the 7th.

The Magistrate: I do not think it is fair to call on any person to answer a summons in a case of this kind when the summons is not served until 9 days afterwards. It bears on the point I raised last week as to all traffic summonses being brought to the traffic inspector direct by the person who takes them out.

Inspector Garrod: They must do that, [illegible] to that effect. police sergeant concerned and the summons.

TRAFFIC REGULATION AT KOWLOON FERRY.

Motorists are required to keep to the left of the rickshaw stand when approaching on leaving Kowloon Ferry, Tsim Tsat Tsui. To impress this upon their attention two summonses for driving on the wrong side of the road were issued,—one against Mr. S. Grunsell, of Holt's Wharf.

Inspector Garrod said that 400 notices had been posted in Kowloon and a notice had also been published in the English and Chinese newspapers for 14 days saying that motor cars must be driven to the left of the rickshaw shelter. "I must say," added the Inspector, despairingly, "that very few people know about it yet. I am making arrangements to placard Kowloon again, but in view of people not knowing yet I ask to withdraw these summonses."

The Magistrate: There is a great deal of doubt, I know, among car owners as to what they are supposed to do.

The summonses were dismissed with a caution.

FINES FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Police-Sergeant Hallam summoned two chauffeurs for reckless driving in Connaught Road West. One, he said, was going at 35 miles per hour, just before midnight. The defendant admitted the offence but pleaded that it was "so late at night." On being told that there were four records against him the defendant showed a disposition to re-argue those cases. The Magistrate cut the discussion short with a fine of $30.

In the other case the speed alleged was 25 m.p.h. and the road, like a pneumonia patient's lungs, was "in a congested condition."

The Magistraec: Is this man's record clear?

Inspector Garrod: Only four previous convictions, once he knocked a policeman down. But his sheet has been clear for 2½ years.

A fine of $30 was imposed.

Another driver, with 9 major and minor convictions against him had to pay $25 for a similar offence.

A driver who "hurried in order to reach a side street before a tram car came," and who nearly got jammed between the tram and a truck, had to pay $20 for reckless driving.

MATTERS IN DISPUTE.

It was alleged against a Dragon Garage driver that he did not stop when a police sergeant put up his hand. The defendant said he did not see the hand of the law; he was watching an approaching car driver. The case was adjourned so that the defendant might call the other driver.

An adjournment to look at a car was necessary in another case—car No. 400. Indian constable B186 said the car had no rear light on a certain occasion but that the head light was on. The defendant said that both front and read lights worked off the same switch. Undaunted, B186 said B224 would support his evidence. The Magistrate, however, thought it best to have the car examined and adjourned the case for that purpose.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE (HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. COMPERTZ).]

PRINTING EQUIPMENT FOR FORGED NOTES.

Chiu Shing and Ip Yam were indicted for being in possession of an unregistered printing press and a quantity of forged notes.

The jury were Messrs. H. N. Beaurepaire (foreman), E. G. da Luz, A. H. Rumjahn, W. C. Ogley, W. Coole, F. Lammert and L. G. H. Carvalho.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. A. Dyer Ball who said that at about a quarter past eight on the night of October 13th a party of police, under Inspector Brown, went to 169, Portland Street, Yaumati, second floor. They knocked on the door and a voice asked who was there. "Sanitary Board come to serve a paper," replied a Chinese detective promptly, and the door was then opened. The police searched the premises and found a printing press, lithographic stones bearing the impression of 10 cent notes of the Banque de l'Indo Chine and partly printed sheets from the stone (all this apparatus was exhibited in Court). The police arrested a Chinese who was there and, with the exception of two detectives, the party then left. About an hour later another Chinese, whose photo had been found on the premises, came along. He, too, was arrested and taken to the Police Station. At the Police Station both made statements. One said the other told him to print the bank notes and the other prisoner said he was engaged as a cook and that he ground stones and carried paper for his companion, who printed the notes.

Mr. V. C. Labrum explained to the Court the method of printing notes and evidence was also given by M. Piguet, of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, Inspt. Brown and others.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner Chiu, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment with hard labour. The judge remarked that he was running the concern and was in possession of an elaborate printing press for manufacturing notes on a large scale. The other man, the judge said, was evidently an ignorant man and a sentence of 3 years' hard labour would meet the case.

ALLEGED NEW CONFIDENCE TRICK.

LETTER-WRITER "ADOPTS" A DAUGHTER.

A Chinese letter-writer described, at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Mr. Lindsell, as seeming "to be of the worst type of scoundrel," was charged with the misappropriation of $93 in money, a pair of gold ear rings and some clothing all of which had been sent to a woman in Hongkong by her daughter in Singapore.

Sergt. Simpson said that the defendant had been asked on many occasions to write letters for the complainant to her daughter in Singapore, who sent money by remittance to the daughter and stated [illegible] was now living with the complainant and that he had become her adopted father. The prisoner instructed the daughter if she had any money to send to her mother that in future it should be sent to him in the first place and he would hand it over to the mother. Money, amounting to the sum specified in the charge, was sent to defendant at various times. During September a pair of gold ear rings and eleven pieces of clothing were sent to the man. Some time after the daughter sent a letter to her mother in Hongkong, stating what she had sent and asking if she had received the money and articles from accused. In consequence of this letter enquiries were made and the matter reported to the police.

The Magistrate said that in order to prove the case, the daughter would have to give evidence.

Sergt. Simpson said that a pair of ear rings, answering to the description of those sent from Singapore had been found on defendant's possession.

Defendant said that he had delivered the money to two men to hand over to the complainant and that he held a stamped receipt, showing that he had passed the money on enclosed in a letter. He asked for a remand in order that these two men could be brought into court.

The Magistrate: I am very reluctant to let this man go. He seems to be of the worst type of scoundrel, but at the same time unless you can get further evidence I am afraid I will have to let him go.

Sergt. Simpson: The only thing I can do is to try and get the daughter here. I don't know whether that is possible or not.

The Magistrate: I am prepared to give you a remand. Defendant is remanded for three days, pending further enquiries.

JOCKEY CLUB STABLES.

GLANDERS RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The only matter of public interest before the Sanitary Board, yesterday, concerned the outbreak of glanders at the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables.

The President of the Board (Mr. G. E. Sayer) said he had circulated to members the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's latest report in which it was stated that all the ponies at the stables had been tested for glanders and had been found to be free, with the exception of two suspects which had been removed to the stables at the Race Course. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was of opinion that the Board could safely withdraw the restrictions from the Jockey Club Stables and the Polo Club. The Chairman therefore moved that the restrictions be withdrawn, but that the two stalls in which the suspected ponies had been placed at the Race Course be formally declared to be infected.

The Board confirmed this proposal.

The members present were: The Vice-President (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins) Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Chon Shou-sen, Mr. C. C. Alabaster, Dr. Black, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

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3383 TODDLE / BEELA BOOLA
3379 SIAM SOO / MAKE BELEIVE
3376 ANSWER / O-H-I-O
3372 MY MAMMY / DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME
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A SALE OF WORK will be held by the Ladies Committee in the ground of Union Church on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 3 o'clock.

A good selection of plain and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents, Sweets, Bran Tub, etc., etc.

Tea will be served. Admission Free. [1786

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1922:—

Thursday, ...26th January
Monday, ...27th February
Tuesday, ...28th March
Thursday, ...27th April
Monday, ...29th May
Tuesday, ...27th June
Friday, ...28th July
Monday, ...28th August
Tuesday, ...26th September
Friday, ...27th October
Tuesday, ...28th November
Thursday, ...21st December

By order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
[1787

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SUNDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER 1921.

	SCOTLAND	v.	ENGLAND	Time
1.	A. B. Stewart	)	R. M. Smith	9.52
2.	T. W. Hill	)	E. J. R. Mitchell	9.56
3.	A. Ferguson	)	N. L. Smith	10.00
4.	B. D. C. Morgan	)	F. S. Harrison	10.04
5.	T. S. Forrest	)	A. B. Crew	10.00
6.	J. Syme Thomson	)	R. Hancock	10.12
7.	A. S. Purvis	)	Balmer Johnson	10.16
8.	C. L. Sanders	)	H. Camidge	10.20
9.	R. K. Valentine	)	R. Lindsell	10.24
10.	H. W. Roger	)	M. Mass	10.28
11.	R. Bruce	)	J. Hooper	10.32
12.	J. D. Kinnaird	)	F. Bevington	10.36
13.	Dr. C. Forsyth	)	H. E. Smith	10.40
14.	R. E. McDougall	)	J. Brister	10.44
15.	D. J. Outhill	)	A. Ashton	10.48
16.	D. J. Valentine	)	J. Raworth	10.52
17.	J. C. Fletcher	)	H. Hancock	10.56
18.	J. G. Lyon Brown	)	H. Dowbiggin	11.00
19.	R. M. Henderson	)	L. S. Greenhill	11.04
20.	A. Morrison	)	J. W. Franks	11.08
21.	C. C. Stark	)	P. Tester	9.38
22.	H. A. M. Tomory	)	H. P. Winslow	9.40
23.	A. K. Henderson	)	F. A. Wells	9.44
24.	H. M. McTavish	)	H. A. Lammert	9.48

Tiffins have been ordered.
Losing side to pay for Tiffins.
Match play 1 for match 1/4 for bye.
Single in morning over Old Course.
Four ball foursomes in afternoon over New Course. [1791

[illegible] FAIR

TO-DAY
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD
2.30 to 7.30. 8.30 to 11.

GREAT EVENING ATTRACTIONS.

JAZZING WITH THE BLUE JAZZ BAND.

Cocoanut Slies, Shooting the Chute, Shooting Gallery, Refreshments.

The "FAIRY CHAIN"
at 5.30 p.m.

[1788

WANTED.

WANTED, by an experienced STENOGRAPHER well qualified to hold a position of responsibility. Appointment with a business concern. Can furnish exceptional recommendation from present employer.

Apply Box No. 1631
c/o *Daily Press* Office.
1789]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

~~NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.~~

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"TSUYAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, November 22nd, 1921. 1790

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, not for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Captain, Owners and Agents disclaim any responsibility for debts incurred by the Crew of the s.s. *Adina* now in port at Hongkong. [1772

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be OPENED for DINNER on the Night of 30th November, 1921.

Patrons are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after Tiffin on that date.

Table Booked for St Andrew's Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room.

[1777

PEAK CLUB.

PRACTICE DANCE FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are hereby notified that there will be a PRACTICE DANCE at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, 23RD inst., at 9.15 P.M.

No Tickets.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1773

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10TH December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1ST December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10TH December 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 19th [1774

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

First TOURNAMENT of Season.
THEATRE ROYAL,
SATURDAY, November 26th
at 9.15 P.M.
Main Event
FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

TEDDY NEAL... ... v. Leading Stoker BEITT Hongkong. H.M.S. "Cairo."

Prices $5 (ringside) $3 reserved and $1 (unreserved)

Membership Cards) TUESDAY, November 22nd. General Public WEDNESDAY, November 23rd to SATURDAY, November 26th. [1753

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NELLORE"

Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 21st, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1782

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th November, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Nov. 20th, 1921. [1783

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, 1922 at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September. 1921.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1921-1922.
3. To appoint an auditor.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the same place immediately on the termination of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

(a) By the substitution of the word 'June' for the word 'September' in the 12th line of Article 12.

(b) By the substitution of the word 'a' for the word 'on' in line 1 of Article 13.

(c) By the substitution of the word 'July' for the word 'October' in line 2 and of the words '30th September' for the words '31st December' in line 4 of Article 17.

(d) By the substitution of the word 'July' for the word 'October' in line 2 of Article 22

(e) By inserting immediately after Article 25 the following new Article:—

"25a Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting."

By Order of the General Committee
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1921 [1779

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or ~~from~~ ~~where~~ ~~landed~~ subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examinein on November 24th, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1771

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer,

"KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st Nov.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921 [1781

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"LIMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by 27th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.

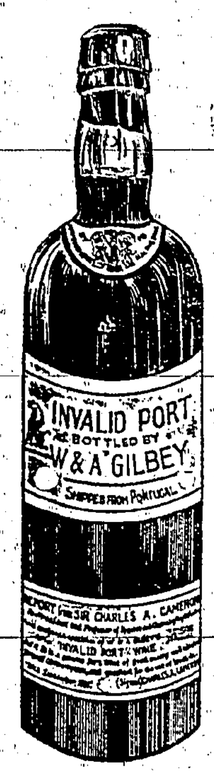
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1921. [1784

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

PORT—INVALID



A very fine vintage Wine,

On sale by all compradores

and at

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHONE No. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1921.

CHINA'S EMPTY TREASURY.

THE message which Mr. HUGHES, the American Secretary of State, sent to the Chinese Government recently on the subject of China's failure to meet her obligations in respect of an American loan has not been made public, but one of the Peking correspondents says Mr. HUGHES is believed to have wired that the State Department regretted, in view of the imminence of the Pacific Conference, that China had seen fit to default, thereby damaging her political as well as her financial credit in America, and that the American Government would be forced, if China were neither ready to make payment nor to renew the loans on the terms offered, to assume that the Peking Government was incompetent to function.

While this version of the communication must be taken with some reserve, the financial position of the Chinese Government would appear to fully warrant the conclusion which Mr. HUGHES is alleged to have reached. All reports from Peking go to show that the Government's credit is at its lowest ebb. One account reads: "In the past sixty days it has been able to negotiate only $100,000 in loans. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have exhausted their treasuries in meeting Government demands for funds, and the majority of the other banks are no longer in a position to give aid, even though they desired to do so. A glance at some of the recent—and urgent—demands for funds upon the Government give an insight into the difficulties Mr. KAO (the new Minister of Finance) has to contend with on assuming office. WU PEI-FU demands $3,000,000 at once; Shensi, $500,000; TSAO KUN, $600,000; Kansu, $300,000; Suiyuan, $150,000; Kiangsi, $1,000,000; Anhui, $700,000; Shantung, $500,000; the Navy, $1,000,000; the Metropolitan and various military forces, $6,000,000. A Chicago bank is pressing for payment of a loan of over $6,000,000 gold; various Government departments threaten to close down unless their men are paid back salaries." Every news budget we receive from Peking contains some reference to these deplorable conditions. By the latest mail we are told that the officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Judges and Procurators of the various Courts have sent to the Minister of Justice and to the Prime Minister an intimation that they will cease to attend to their duties unless their salaries, at present in arrear, are paid immediately. Similar action is being taken by the staff of the Ministry of Education, and even the Chief of the General Staff has, for the second time, sent in his resignation as a protest against the Government's failure to supply necessary funds. It is stated in the report as a fact that the whole of the "officials and employees" of the General Staff have not received their salaries for fully eight months of the present year. How they all manage to live is not explained.

In circumstances like these it would not be surprising if the claims which are being made on behalf of China at the Washington Conference should be viewed with considerable misgiving, because of the manifest incompetence of the Government. Yesterday we published an interesting resume of the reports telegraphed to Peking by the Chinese delegation which showed that international control is being industriously advocated at Washington by Mr. J. O. P. BLAND, "in order that China may be saved from bankruptcy." We do not imagine that the Conference is likely to undertake to settle this question, but the discussion of the financial chaos in China cannot but have an important influence on all the other problems affecting China which are being considered. It must at the same time impress the governing authorities at Peking with the urgent necessity for taking practical measures on their own account to put the financial administration in order. There can be no international control, of course, without China's concurrence and co-operation, but if China is to preserve her credit in foreign countries it is evident that her Government must speedily take effective measures of her own to maintain the confidence which she has hitherto enjoyed in the money markets of the world.

China is highly sensitive regarding her national honour in this respect, has under consideration some proposals formulated at their request by Sir FRANCIS AGLEN, the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, for "the adjustment of China's foreign debts." These proposals apparently take the form of the creation of a Board of Audit with a foreign "High Adviser," in the service of China, who shall have supreme control over the work of the Board. It is indicated in reports appearing in the Chinese Press that the "High Adviser" will probably be Sir FRANCIS AGLEN himself and that Sir RICHARD GAMBLE, who controls the Salt Gabelle, would probably be associated with him. This admits the principle of foreign control, but as these gentlemen are already in the service of the Chinese Government it is suggested that their appointment to such positions could not be construed as placing China's finances in the hands of foreigners in the strict sense of the term. There seems, however, to be much opposition to the proposals by politicians who say that they would not effectually remedy the existing financial conditions. If these politicians would formulate any alternative scheme which would offer a better chance of success their protests would be worth more consideration. So far as the service of foreign loans is concerned we may be reasonably sure that any scheme put forward by Sir FRANCIS AGLEN would promise satisfaction, but it is evident that before China's whole financial administration can be put upon a sound footing it will be necessary to curb the power of the Tuchuns and make them the servants rather the masters of the Government. Their wasteful expenditures and their power to seize public revenues to meet them are the chief cause of China's financial difficulties.

The Volunteer scheme for the Straits Settlements is the work of Major-General Sir John Fowler, who is to succeed Lieut.-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, in the command of H.M.'s troops in China.

A young European seaman belonging to the s.s. *Knight Companion* was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, on Monday, suffering from injuries received to his head. He was working aloft on the mast stay when he slipped and fell on to the deck below.

In reply to a telegram from the Central Government the Civil Governor of Szechuan says that the Enemy Property Bureau at Chungking has a complete list of property taken over from former enemies and that this property will be restored in accordance with orders from the Central Government.

A Sale of Work at Union Church is announced for Wednesday, December 7th.

Mr. H. Fox, C.M.G. accompanied by Mrs. Fox arrived by the *Empress of Japan* yesterday.

Next year's Settlement Days on the Hongkong Stock Exchange are announced among to-day's advertisements.

The names of the teams for the Scotland *v.* England golf match at Fanling next Sunday and the times players will start will be found among our to-day's advertisements.

The Kowloon Fair, at Chater's Bungalow, postponed from Saturday last, takes place this afternoon and evening. An advertisement in another column sets out some of the attractions.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio, has asked the Government to inform the people of Shensi, Honan, Kwangsi, Kansu, Szechwan, Kweichow and Chihli that no funds have been received for a considerable period for the support of the Chinese students in Japan, and that the position of the students, therefore, calls for immediate action.

A Chinese, from America, was arrested on Monday, for being in the unlawful possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition. Bail was allowed, the sum fixed being $80 in gold. The defendant failed to appear when the case was called before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy yesterday. The bail was estreated and the contraband confiscated.

Lady Kirkpatrick through the medium of the "notices" attached to Command Orders delivers a message to the Garrison, received from Lady Stubbs which reads as follows: "The Military Stall was a huge success, and I am sure everyone connected with it felt proud of it. If you have an opportunity, will you thank all your members, workers and helpers for their splendid support and tell them how greatly it is appreciated." Also it is a great pleasure to Lady Kirkpatrick to announce the net profit of the stall viz.:- Goldfish Stall, $247.75; Military Stall, $1,447.90; total $1,695.65.

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

RAFFLE RESULT.

The two-dollar raffle organized in connection with the Italian Convent Bazaar has resulted as follows:—1st Prize, No. 56, Mrs. H. K. Grani; 2nd, No. 203, Mrs. May Tom; 3rd, No. 6, Mrs. Wong Kwong Tin; 4th, No. 172, Miss C. Goncalves; 5th, No. 194, Miss Pacita; 6th, No. 65, Miss Lucy Pang; 7th, No. 23, Mr. K. Butcher.; 8th, No. 112, Miss Peggie Low; 9th, No. 104, Mrs. Lau Chung; 10th, No. 71, Mrs. Lee; 11th, No. 250, Sir Paul Chater; 12th, Mrs. Rumjahn.

$1 American Lottery:—1st, Miss Queenie Wong; 2nd, Mrs. Chan Man Woon; 3rd, Miss Agnes Yso Wan; 4th, Miss A. Klingerman; 5th, Miss F. Lee; 6th, Miss M. Kwok; 7th, Mrs. May; 8th, Miss E. Yam; 9th, Mrs. Larssen; 10th, Miss J. Ahwee; 11th, Mr. Ng Chuk Chuen; 12th, Mr. K. P. Young.

THE LATE MR. W. G. LAY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF HIS CAREER.

A correspondent with an intimate knowledge of the career of the late Mr. W. G. Lay, who died in Hongkong last week, writes:

Mr. Lay was the second senior of the 40 odd Commissioners in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, which comprises *in toto* 1,200 or 1,300 foreigners and more than 6,000 Chinese, exclusive of supernumeraries.

Ever since 1877, till this year, at least one Commissioner of Customs has happened to be of the Lay family, whilst for a few years preceding 1910 three Commissioners bore the name.

Mr. W. G. Lay's grandfather was the author of "The Chinese as They Are," wherein he tells us of his adventures round the island of Hongkong where he used to distribute the scriptures out of a big bag to the natives he met, thus combining the laudable office of amateur missionary with his really deep interests—those of a naturalist *par excellence*.

Mr. W. G. Lay's father was the first British Consul to function at Foochow, and represented the Queen at Tientsin during the time of the famous massacre.

Of the four brothers who were sons of the ardent naturalist, the Consul was the second; H. N. Lay, the eldest; Walter Thurlow Lay, and Amoy Lay all reaching the rank of Commissioner. H. N. Lay, in fact, was one of the pioneers of the Service, and for a short time I.G., after being created C.B. by the British Government. Mr. W. G. Lay's younger brother, Arthur Hyde Lay, C.M.G., has for many years been British Consul General for Korea.

Mr. W. G. Lay came to China in 1860, spending his eighteenth birthday at Singapore on the way out. He was appointed Assistant at the Inspectorate-General Peking, and subsequently held office at Chefoo, Shanghai, Kiukiang, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Lappa and Hongkong. He had just completed one year as Commissioner for Kowloon and district, and resided at Magazine Gap till the day of his death, when he went to the Peak Hospital for the operation from which he was unable to recover.

Four years ago, as his many friends will remember, whilst Commissioner at Swatow, he had a very severe illness, his recovery being considered by doctors and others as reflecting not only the strength of his constitution but his determination, and cheerful disposition.

The late Mr. Lay had been a Chinese Government official for the long period of 41 years, and had intended to retire from the Service on the completion of 42 years of service, next autumn, to spend his latter days in well-deserved leisure on Hongkong's beautiful Peak. His death is a sad loss to the Customs Service.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

WASHINGTON, November 22nd.

The Far Eastern Committee unanimously adopted a resolution declaring in favour of the territorial and administrative integrity of China. The resolution which was drafted and presented by Senator Root was signed by eight Powers, China refraining from appending her signature as being unfitting in a document regarding herself.

LATER.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Far Eastern Committee:—

"It is the firm intention of the Powers attending the Conference, firstly, to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China; secondly, to provide the fullest, unembarrassed opportunity for China to develop and to maintain an effective and stable Government; thirdly, to use their influence for the purpose of effectively establishing and maintaining a principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry to all nations throughout Chinese territory; fourthly, to refrain from taking advantage of present conditions in order to seek special rights and privileges abridging the rights of subjects of friendly states and also to refrain from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such states."

A SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE.

The Committee's resolution is regarded as a substantial advance in the work of the Conference inasmuch as it clearly formulates the intentions of the Great Powers towards China. Hitherto the delegates have talked of the "open door" and "Chinese integrity" without specifying very clearly what they meant. Diplomatists point out that previous declarations never included administrative integrity in the general question of Chinese sovereignty.

CHINESE DELEGATES HOPEFUL.

The resolution was passed after a discussion lasting two hours. The Chinese delegates left the conference more hopeful of fruitful results. The Powers share many divergencies of opinion which will probably be evidenced during the pending debates of other Chinese questions, but it is believed that as they have agreed to a general formulation of principles they will agree to a compromise as regards differences.

WORLD NEEDS THE WILL TO PEACE.

Mr. Hughes agreed that the world needed the will to peace. There could not be a will to peace until the institutions of liberty and justice were secure. No word ever spoken on behalf of France had fallen on deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America had been thrilled by her valour and her sacrifice and the memory of her stand for liberty was imperishable.

M. Marchienne declared that Belgium proposed to restrict armaments to the level consistent with the requirements of national security. She was now able to accede to further reductions.

M. Briand in the course of his speech dwelt on the disturbed state of Russia and asked the question: What would Germany do in order to restore equilibrium and to exploit Russia? He declared that while she did not fear a sea menace France was faced with land danger alone, compelling France to maintain adequate forces which he hoped the Conference would not grudge.

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S ILLNESS.

WASHINGTON, November 22nd.

Baron Shidehara's condition has shown no improvement. Whilst it is not regarded as serious, he may be unable to resume work as a delegate to the Conference. His illness is due to overwork, a nervous collapse is complicated by malaria. Baron Kato is assuming responsibility for the delegation, but he is turning to Mr. Hanihara for diplomatic assistance.

THE SOVIET PEEVED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Soviet has issued a wireless message refusing to recognise the validity of all the resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference because it was not invited. It has, therefore, invited China, Korea, Japan and India to send representatives to Irkutsk where a new and "independent" Far Eastern Conference will be organised.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, November 21st.

In connection with the consideration of the question of land disarmament by the Washington Conference and statements made by the United States in regard to the strength of the British army, it is authoritatively pointed out that the Army Estimates for 1921-2 provided for a total strength of 415,000, consisting of 201,000 British and 84,000 Colonial and native as distinct from Dominion troops, 75,000 for the British army in India, and 55,000 war-time sick and wounded in process of demobilisation. The total fixed for January 1st has already been greatly reduced owing to many discharges.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 22nd.

At the opening of the third plenary sitting Mr. Hughes (U.S. Secretary of State) declared that the first week's progress regarding disarmament had been gratifying, while the deliberations on Far Eastern questions had more than realised expectations.

The Conference proceeded to discuss land disarmament. M. Briand declared that France, more than any other country was eager to turn her attention to means of securing peace. Nevertheless, he eloquently depicted the state of affairs which would ensue if France were disarmed in the face of a hostile Germany. He feared a return by Germany to a militaristic policy. M. Briand paid a tribute to Dr. Wirth's sincerity, but declared that while the German working classes undoubtedly desired peace, as long as the military party, led by Ludendorff, was preaching war as the keystone of German policy, every vigilance was necessary, because Germany could raise six or seven million men within a few weeks.

WHAT FRANCE IS DOING.

M. Briand urged the creation of a peace atmosphere besides reducing armaments. He reminded the Conference that Germany had been disarmed before by Napoleon. M. Briand declared that, as an example of European instability, Russia was waiting to attack Poland. He further declared that the French Government will shortly halve the period of military service, which would be tantamount to halving the Army. "This," concluded the French Premier impressively, "is France's offering towards peace."

MR. BALFOUR SAYS FRANCE MUST BE GUARDED.

Mr. Balfour described the speech as a candid explanation of France's anxieties, which would be fully appreciated by everyone at the Conference.

He added that it must sadly be acknowledged that M. Briand's address was not immediately hopeful for the solution of the question of land disarmament, but the cause now impelling France was the cause for which Great Britain fought and in which Great Britain still believed.

Mr. Balfour also declared that it would be a tragedy if France were left in moral isolation, and, in the interests of the world's peace, France must be guarded against any dominating policy by her Eastern neighbour.

THE JAPANESE AND ITALIAN ARMIES.

Baron Kato declared that Japan wanted only such an army as was "absolutely necessary for the purely defensive purposes necessitated by the Far Eastern situation."

Signor Schanzer stated that although Italy thought two hundred thousand men a just number for her Army, "she was planning a further reduction."

MR. HUGHES' ASSURANCE TO FRENCH PREMIER.

Mr. Hughes (the U.S. Secretary of State) assured M. Briand that the United States fully realised France's position, and added that there could be no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice.

LAND DISARMAMENT REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The Conference unanimously referred land disarmament to a committee of the whole Conference of five (!) Powers.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE TO CENTRAL EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19th (delayed).

According to Havas special representative at Washington, M. Briand, while adhering to Mr. Hughes's plan, will show that the French fleet already does not harmonize with France's geographical situation on the three seas nor with the size of her Colonial Empire, which necessitates distribution over the whole globe's surface. M. Briand is then taking up Europe's problem, which shows the danger to peace, arising from the fact that Russia still possesses an enormous army, constituting a permanent threat to Central Europe, including Germany. France, quite unprotected by seas or mountains on the eastern frontier, must maintain a strong army so long as peace is not better secured. France, which was not given a natural eastern frontier—namely, the Rhine line—by the Peace Treaty, relied on a specific treble guarantee, which, however, did not materialize.

LATEST CABLES.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

NOW QUIETER OWING TO GANDI'S APPEAL.

BOMBAY, November 22nd.

The mob burned two Parsee fire temples and attacked one other. The situation is now quieter, apparently owing to Gandhi's appeal.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, November 21st.

The latest official news from Bombay indicates that the situation is well in hand. There has been no further native hostile demonstration. The Prince of Wales continues to be received with remarkable enthusiasm everywhere.

MOPLAH PRISONERS ASPHYXIATED.

CURIOUS AFFAIR IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A telegram from Madras states that 64 out of 100 Moplah prisoners were asphyxiated in a railway carriage while being conveyed from Tirur to Bellary. The Government has ordered an enquiry.

DEATH OF MR. H. M. HYNDMAN.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The death is announced of the Socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman.

[The late Mr. Hyndman, who was 79 years of age, was an active agitator for social remedies and was a voluminous speaker and writer on social and other subjects.]

ENGLISH AUTHORS HONOURED.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING AND SIR JAMES FRASER IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 20th.

In the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne before M. Millerand, M. Berard and an unusually crowded audience Rector Appel handed Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Sir James Fraser diplomas of Doctors of the University of Paris *honoris causa*. Professors De La Cron and Legouis introduced eloquently each of the great English authors who, the former in English and the latter in French, warmly thanked the University for the honours paid to them. They insisted on the necessity to maintain strong intellectual connections between France and England. The applause was long and loud.—*Havas.*

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN REVOLT.

KARELIANS CAPTURE KEM.

HELSINGFORS, November 21st.

The Karelian operations referred to in a message of the 16th inst. are proceeding favourably for the Karelians, who have captured Kem. The Red garrison refused to fight.

[The previous message stated: There has been a serious revolt in Russian Karelia, stretching from the White Sea to Olonetz, numbering ten thousand armed men, but lacking ammunition and medical supplies.]

THE WORLD UNREST.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VIEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 19th (delayed).

Upon his arrival in Paris, Mr. Rudyard Kipling in an interview, expressed the opinion that four years had yet to elapse before the world recovers its balance.

Mr. Kipling is absolutely confident of a continuation of the intimate union between France and Great Britain, stating that German efforts to split the Entente will remain fruitless.

NEGRO SHOT BY ARKANSAS MOB.

BODY BURNED IN CITY PARK.

HELENA (ARK.), November 21st.

A negro, charged with assaulting a white woman, was taken by the mob from the Sheriff's posse and shot dead, his body being burned in the city park.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

MADRID, November 21st.

An official message from Morocco states that Spanish troops stormed and captured Raymedna.

STINNES' BUSY IN LONDON.

ALLEGED BIG FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

LONDON, November 21st.

Endeavours to interview Hugo Stinnes at his West-end hotel this morning before he went off in a taxi-cab to the City were fruitless, but the papers credit him with amazing activity, during his week-end in London, which he spent in conferring with businessmen. Following a denial by the Chairman of the British dyestuffs Corporation of any Stinnes dyes deal, the latest stories are that Stinnes is seeking to interest British financiers in a big scheme for developing Russia's wealth, and that the German magnate is endeavouring to develop his connection with the Welsh coal trade.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVERPOOL CHINESE QUARTER RAIDED.

CHINESE ARRESTED AND OPIUM SEIZED.

LONDON, November 21st.

Forty-three Chinese were arrested at Liverpool in the course of a police raid of the Chinese quarter, in which considerable opium was seized.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

GOVERNMENT AID ASKED FOR.

PARIS, November 18th (delayed).

The Indo-China Industry and Commerce Committee has passed a resolution, asking the Government to do all in their power to help the Banque Industrielle de Chine out of the present difficulties. The question of assignation of the balance of the Boxer indemnity is to come up for discussion in the Chamber after M. Briand's return.—*Havas.*

FRENCH AVIATORS KILLED.

DISTINGUISHED IN WAR SERVICE.

PARIS, November 21st.

Lieutenants Damelincourt and Largeau, both distinguished in the war, were killed on the 19th inst., through crashing near Noyon while practising for the Michelin Cup competition.

A military aeroplane, crashed near Bourges to-day. The pilot and observer were killed.

NEW JAPANESE PREMIER.

OUTLINE OF VIEWS.

Viscount Takahashi, the new Prime Minister of Japan, in the course of a statement to Reuter's correspondent, said: Three years after the Great War, the world is still in a state of unrest. No one is able to forecast the future.

"The President of the United States has taken the initiative in proposing the assemblage of an international Conference respecting the reduction of armaments as well as Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The Japanese Government has accepted the proposal with pleasure. Unfortunately, within a week of the assembling of the Conference the late Premier Hara was assassinated, without fully translating into reality the great political plans he had in view. It was entirely beyond by expectations that I would be called by my august sovereign to fill the post.

"The proposal of President Harding is well understood to be prompted by the desire for definite establishment of world peace and the promotion of the common weal of humanity—a policy which entirely harmonises with the course thus far pursued by Japan in conjunction with the other Powers.

"As a member of the Hara Ministry, I had the pleasure of taking part in the framing of its policies. Particularly I have always supported its foreign policy. It need hardly be said, therefore, that the line of action adopted for the guidance of our delegates at Washington will in no way be modified through the change of Premiers. While fully convinced that the Washington Conference will be crowned with the greatest success by virtue of the personality of the President and the noble ideals of the United States, and the other Powers represented at the Conference, I am prepared to exert my utmost endeavors with a view to affording whatever contribution lies within my power towards its success."

Viscount Takahashi in another interview said:—

"The burden of armaments and the waste of energy for destructive purposes are the curse of our time. Japan's finance fears the burden of armaments as keenly as the other Powers. Nothing would be more welcome than relief from this burden, effected by mutual understanding among the nations and based on equality and fairness. The outlay for national defence should be reduced to the minimum for national security.

"The principle of the economic interdependence of nations is, I believe, now universally recognized by all the civilized nations as the basis of their policies, having in view lasting world peace. In this respect, Japan is no exception.

"The Washington Conference, I am confident, will be epoch-making in the realization of peace and goodwill by diminishing, if not removing, all causes of distrust and suspicion. If this is effected, President Harding will be entitled to the gratitude of the world for the coming generation."

NEW JUMP RECORD.

HARVARD MAN BEATS 25 FEET AGAINST ENGLISH VARSITIES.

The meeting between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard in the States resulted in an easy win for the American combination by eight events to two. In the long jump Gourdin, the Harvard negro, who had previously won the sprint event for his side by beating H. M. Abrahams, the Cantab, in 10 4-5 sec., created a new world's record by clearing 25ft. 3in.

This extraordinary leap displaces the old record of 24ft. 11¾in., which was put up by Peter Connor, the Irishman, at Dublin in 1901, and has since only once been equalled by A. L. Gutterson, the Swede, at the Olympic Games held at Stockholm before the war. Gourdin's jump, together with his success in the 100 yards, proves that he is a very versatile athlete, but it is said that Abrahams hunted him home so closely that many of the spectators thought the Cambridge runner had won.

JAPAN'S NAVAL ARMAMENT.

PREPARED FOR A "SWEEPING REDUCTION."

ADMIRAL KATO'S STATEMENT TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

The Acting Consul General for Japan in Hongkong has received the following telegram from Tokio, dated November 21st:—

Baron Kato, Japanese Delegate, made the following address at the Second Plenary Meeting of the Washington Conference which was held on November 15th:

With your permission, I wish to present to the Conference my views upon this great question of limitation of armament. I possess no art of oratory. I must speak simply, concisely and, above all, frankly. Japan deeply appreciates the sincerity of purpose evidenced in the plan of the American Government for limitation of armament. She is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world. She can not remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting therefore the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament. It will be universally admitted that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in examination of the plan. With this requirement in view, few modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of various classes of vessels. This subject should be referred for special consideration by naval experts. When such modifications are proposed I know that the American and other delegations will consider them with the same desire to meet our ideas as we have to meet theirs. Japan has never claimed, nor had intention of claiming to have, a naval establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British empire. Her existing plan will show concusively that she had never in view preparation for offensive war.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

AN UNOFFICIAL WELCOME TO PEKING

The *Asiatic News Agency*, announcing that word had been received from Japan that Lord Northcliffe would proceed from Japan to Peking *vid* the Peking-Mukden railway route, said:—

In view of Lord Northcliff's relations with the British Foreign Office, there will probably be no official reception in Peking: but as Lord Northcliffe is one of the most influential, if not the most influential of newspapermen and publishers of the world, the majority of the Chinese journalists and publishers in North China are planning to extend a great welcome to this unusual visitor to this country. On their behalf a letter of welcome has been posted to Lord Northcliffe inviting him to address them on the subject of modern journalism "for the enlightenment of his brother journalists in China where the influence and power of modern journalism are being gradually felt among all classes of the Chinese people, especially among the foreign-educated officials and students and intellectuals."

THE NAVAL PROPOSALS.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

There was early comment on Mr. Hughes's naval proposals by writers in several vernacular papers in Japan. They were generally greatly satisfied with the sincerity and firm determination with which America is attempting to solve the disarmament problem.

The *Jiji* states that, though Japan is justified in offering her own counter-proposals, the Government will be expected to consent readily to the American proposal.

The *Hochi* says that further examination is required but the resolution and sincerity of the American suggestions have greatly enhanced the possibility of restriction.

The *Asahi* declares that America's anxiety for peace is conspicuously manifested in the proposals and hopes that Japan will not hesitate in supporting them on condition that they do not jeopardise national defence.

The *Kokumin* believes that the proper balance of naval strength in the Pacific would be maintained, if Japan had twelve instead of ten warships.

MOSCOW'S OVERTURES TO CHINA.

SOVIET ENVOY ON WAY TO PEKING

The Moscow Governmen has sent a memorandum to the Government notifying it that Soviet representatives are on their way to Peking to discuss the question of a commercial agreement between China and Russia and averring that if the agreement is made, Moscow stands ready: (1) To provide exceptionally favourable treatment to all Chinese merchants and residents in Russia: (2) Articles exported from China shall not be subject to the consumers' tax; (3) Moscow will provide special ship and railway facilities for transportation of Chinese products and for the transportation of these one-half the usual rate will be charged. The inducements seem fair enough writes the Peking correspondent of the *Tientsin Times*, but many officials are inclined to view them, just now, with some degree of suspicion. China has replied that she is already preparing to send food and other necessities to the famine stricken districts of Russia but that no definite reply concerning the trade agreement can be given until the question is thoroughly studied.

BROTHERHOOD IN ARMS.

LEAGUE OF MEN WHO SERVED AT YPRES.

LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

Field-Marshal Lord French writes to the Press as follows:—

To large numbers of men who served in France and Flanders during the Great War, and to the relatives of many who fell in action, the name of Ypres holds the most tragic and heroic memories. The defence of that old salient, which was the way to the coast, cost the lives of 250,000 British soldiers, and in the three great battles of Ypres our liberties and honour as an Empire were saved by the supreme courage of our hard-pressed men.

At all times, and especially in the rainy seasons (which lasted so long!), the Ypres salient was a hard places for men who served there. In mud, in water-logged trenches, under continual gunfire which reached far behind the lines, it demanded a grim ordeal of service, so that ex-soldiers who say to each other now, "I was at Ypres," have said enough. They understand each other.

What Verdun means to France, Ypres means to us.

It is for that reason that an Ypres League has been formed. Its membership is open to all who served in the salient, in order that they may have a record of that service for themselves and their descendants, and belong to the comradeship of men who understand and remember all that Ypres meant in suffering and endurance.

The Ypres scroll, beautifully designed, is issued as a certificate of membership to those who pay a small subscription, and may also be obtained by relatives as a memorial of honour to those who fell in the salient.

The Ypres League has other objects which should have, I think, a permanent interest. Preparations are already in hand to preserve Ypres, a roll of honour recording, if possible, the name of every soldier who fell in the defence.

It is also proposed to establish a hostelry, where accommodation may be provided for those who wish to visit the graves and battlefields in the salient, and where maps, information concerning historic sites, and guidance of every possible kind, will be available, the hosterly to be endowed with free beds for those who cannot afford a hotel.

It is suggested that this hostelry should become a special memorial of the Ypres League, its panelled walls recording the names in divisions of those who fell in action thereabouts, and in other ways serving as a reminder of what happened on that ground.

For the purpose of founding that hostelry funds will be needed beyond the annual subscription of membership, and I hope they may be generously forthcoming as a tribute to the spirit of the Ypres Defence.

Membership of the League is a privilege of which, I think, so soldier of whatever rank who served in the salient should fail to avail himself, and I shall be very glad if any word of mine may assist the League to get that large membership by which alone its spirit and purpose may be fulfilled. Contributions to the erection of the hostelry should be thus earmarked and sent to the Secretary.

The Prince of Wales, as a soldier who knew the salent well and is a patron of the League, has written to say that he warmly supports the appeal which is being made and trusts it will meet with a generous response.

RADIUM A DANGER TO PATIENTS?

FAMOUS PHYSICIAN'S THEORY DISCOUNTED.

"Radium" is a failure. It is not only not effective as a remedy; it is dangerous, because its burning effect aggravates, instead of curing disease. Many leading surgeons have discarded it in favour of X rays."

This statement, which is reported to have been made by Sir Thomas Parkinson on his arrival in New Zealand from London, has fallen like a bombshell on scientific circles. Sir Thomas Parkinson is physician to the Prime Minister, and was formerly president of the Chelsea Clinical Society. Any pronouncement by him, therefore, is bound to attract attention in medical circles.

"I am very surprised to hear such a blunt and definite misstatement," said Dr. Stanley Melville, chief radiologist at St. George's Hospital, to a *Daily Express* representative. "Radium is feeling its way, just like X rays, and the two together hold out considerable hope in the treatment of cancer.

"The word 'cure'—I wish to emphasise this point—is never permitted by expert radium or X-ray workers, and no honest claims to have effected cures by its agency have yet been made by those whose practical experience alone gives them authority to speak in the matter.

"We cannot be positive at present, but within the next five years we may have proved something. In the meantime, we can definitely assert that radium and X rays have together robbed cancer of its most awful horrors and prolonged life. Sooner or later we may acquire the knowledge of what is a lethal dose to a cancer cell.

"It is as ridiculous to assert that radium is dangerous as to hold out extravagant hopes, for the time being, of its curative properties."

LESS WHISKY CONSUMED.

Owing to the lack of demand, says a recent Home paper, the Scotch Whisky Distillers Company, the largest combine in the whisky trade, is curtailing production. The combine explain that workmen who formerly drank whisky are now unable to so owing to the cost.

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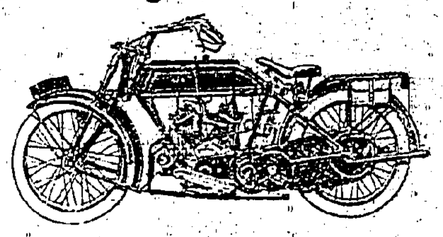
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MORE INNOCENTS ABROAD.

Our innocents are still going abroad. Some thousands of them visited Stratford-on-Avon this year, and, according to the London *Times*, some of them lived up to the models set for them by our revered Mark Twain. . . . The report of them, given, doubtless in the interests of international amity, includes one or two that Mark would have delighted in. The *Times* correspondent came upon one of them "standing in the middle of the street in the middle of the town and looking earnestly all around him. He soon began to unburden himself and I, as the nearest stranger, was the recipient of his confessions. They were long and rambling, but the gist of them was unutterable amusement that even a man of genius could have written such wonderful plays after having been born and brought up in so sleepy an environment. 'And when your Shakespeare lived here,' he went on, 'there was no Memorial Theatre, no Shakespeare's bust and tomb, and no Shakespeare Museum. Nor did anybody trouble to look at Anne Hathaway's cottage. Neither, he might have added, had they the chance of seeing the movies in any memorial theatre to Chaucer." The British auditor reflects:

"The American pondered this vision of desolation for a little while, and eventually 'opined' that Shakespeare must have started writing plays in order to save himself from being bored to death. Then his imagination soared. He drew a vivid picture of what the feelings of the poet must have been as he laid down his pen and looked out of his window. He described them succinctly, and was about to cap them with a familiar quotation, describing another easy descent from Heaven to Hell when he was called away to his motor-coach.

"This American hit on one truth and one fallacy. He was perfectly justified when he pointed out that Stratford was hardly full of civilized excitements. On the other hand, he was hardly justified in concluding that, because Stratford bored him, it would have bored Shakespeare. After all Shakespeare could retire to his own Parnassus. This American had to stay in his own Avernus. This visitor, however, at least did try to think. There was another American visitor in the town on the same day who did not trouble to think at all. He visited the church with a kind of blatant devoutness that is not uncommon in Stratford, and brought himself to a halt in front of the famous monument of Shakespeare on the north wall, which contains the bust, whose reproduction has made the feature of the poet familiar to the multitude. He stood in front of this for a long time, and finally went away saying to himself, in a peculiarly distinct whisper. "Well, anyhow, I have seen that bald-headed gink!"

"The second American tried to visualise Shakespeare as a man. The first tried to think of him as a god, and they both had grounds for disappointment. Stratford has a third way of treating its local hero. It treats him as a commercial asset, and there certainly seems to be no reason why he should disappoint them in this character. He is its one asset. All its 'show' places are concerned with Shakespeare. Some are authentic. Some are not. Its 'show' hotel is called the Shakespeare. There is a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, a Shakespeare Museum. There is Shakespeare's house, and there are the habitations of all his relatives. There is the church, which is a good piece of mixed architecture, although it is only visited because it contains the tomb of Shakespeare. In short, Shakespeare is all in all, and it is not at all unlikely that a time will come when a race with greater liking for inventing labels describe the spot as Shakespeare-on-Avon."

LONDON NIGHTLY CURFEW:

BELL WHICH HAS BEEN RUNG FOR 300 YEARS.

At 9 o'clock each night the curfew is rung in London.

To many a Cockney this will come as a surprise, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative, but the fact that it has been rung nightly for the past 300 years will probably be a greater one.

This old-time custom is still a part of the duty of the chief porter of Lincoln's Inn, and the official holding that office has, with the exception of a period during the war, carried out his duty of sounding the curfew for over 20 years.

The bell which is tolled was originally brought from Calais by the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in 1596. It is hung in the old Lincoln's Inn Chapel, erected during the reign of James I., in the building of which Ben Jonson is said to have used his trowel.

"At 8.45 each night I light my lantern and proceed to the belfry," said the chief porter—who in his modesty wishes to remain anonymous. "As soon as the last stroke of 9 has sounded I strike the bell 50 times.

"Why 50? Well, I don't know, except that it is the custom. Lincoln's Inn, you know, had a bad reputation in the days of the 'Mumpers' and 'Rufflers,' and perhaps, if a man was not sober, anything less than 50 strokes would be unconvincing.

"The only time the curfew has not been sounded in Lincoln's Inn during the past 300 years or so was during the war, after the bomb fell in Chancery-lane in October, 1915. I rang the bell, as usual, at 9 o'clock. The bomb fell 25 minutes later, shaking the whole place.

"Some people thought that the curfew was responsible, so it was suspended until the night of the armistice."

The British Empire is to-day the only stabilising influence in the world's affairs.—*General Smuts.*

Liberty only means a clean slate. It is what you are going to write upon it that matters.—*Mrs. Margaret L. Woods.*

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd Inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1921. [1767

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 26th Inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 29th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., at 10 A.M.

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Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1760

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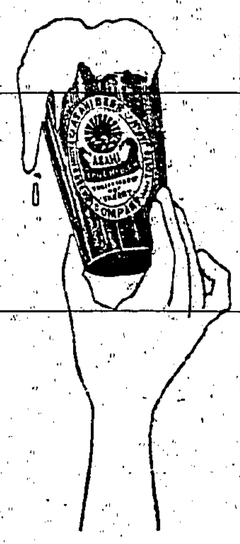
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Smoked Beef to order		75 cents per lb.

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S.S. "CILICIA" sailing on or about 23rd December.
S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about Beginning Jan. 1922.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON" sailing on or about 10th December.
S.S. "CILICIA" sailing on or about 10th Jan. 1922.
S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about End Jan. 1922.

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N. Y. K.

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KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
KANHIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
YUSHIMA MARU Wednesday, 8th Feb. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said

SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 24th Nov., at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 p.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MATSUYE MARU Saturday, 26th November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

KAGA MARU Wednesday, 7th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU Thursday, 24th Nov.
TSUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 11th Dec.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd Nov.
KLEIST Monday, 28th Nov. at 11 a.m.
MATSUMOTO MARU Thursday, 1st Dec.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 24th Nov.

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HEROIC EXPLOIT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

CAPT. CARPENTER'S STORY.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

It is barely three years since the armistice was signed, but already memories of the war are becoming dim; and it is well, in the interest of those who come after us, that authentic records should be preserved, in particular, of the greatest events of the struggle. Of these the splendid exploit of the attack of Zeebrugge Mole and the sealing of that port will stand out against the drab, monotonous pattern which the war by sea assumed owing to the defensive strategy adopted by the Germans. In "The Blocking of Zeebrugge" Captain Alfred Carpenter, V.C., R.N., describes how the enterprise was organised and carried out. The book is assured of a welcome not merely as a contribution to history, but as a vindication of the spirit of the British Navy. For those who took part in the enterprise were volunteers drawn from the Grand Fleet and the principal naval ports and the "Red" and "Blue" Marines, as well as, of course, the Dover Patrol of enduring memory. In order that secrecy might be observed, "likely individuals" were merely asked if they were prepared to undertake something "hazardous." "If the nature of the operation had been divulged and volunteers requested there would have been 20,000 names sent in." In an atmosphere of mystery the operation was planned, the crews of the various ships collected, and the preliminary training carried out.

Lord Beatty has supplied an introduction to this story of a great adventure. He lays emphasis on the military reasons which led to the decision to attempt to seal up the two Belgian ports in order to remove the erroneous impression that "the Zeebrugge operations were more in the nature of an offensive to lower the moral of the enemy and enhance that of the British Navy, which, as a whole, had little opportunity of coming to grips with the enemy." It was "the military reasons alone which justified so complex and difficult an undertaking, reasons which were never lost sight during the planning and carrying out of the operations." The moral effect was, however, attained, and not only the Navy, but the officers and men in the trenches, as well as the nation at large, experienced the inspiriting reaction at a moment when the men's minds were darkened by doubts and apprehensions. Success depended on surprise, mystification and diversion, and, as the First Sea Lord adds, "in Capt. Carpenter's book we are let into the full secret, and are led step by step through the various phases . . . which were to be crowned by the glorious achievement of St. George's Day, 1918."

TWO DISAPPOINTMENTS.

A good deal has been written about the blocking of Zeebrugge, and some legends have gained currency which the author reduces to their legitimate proportions or else completely exposes. He paints the authentic picture in an appropriate setting, and for first time the nation can appreciate the difficulties which had to be overcome, the disappointments which had to be borne, and the seemingly impossible standard of heroism and sacrifice which were reached when at last circumstances—meteorological, astronomical, and tidal—favoured the project. The enemy was well established, and possessed great resources of defence; the section of the coast from three miles west of Ostend and six miles east of Zeebrugge, approximately twenty-one miles in length, was defended by 225 guns; 136 of these were of the heavy type—6in. or above up to 15in. guns. They were able to pick up targets at upwards of 40,000 yards (twenty-three land miles), and the land battery, as the Dardanelles proved, nearly always has the advantage over the ship. They had also made the fullest use of mines, and had taken what they considered adequate precautions against surprise. And yet surprised they were. Everything was rehearsed in advance behind a veil of secrecy, and every effort was made to foresee and provide for every eventuality. At last everything was in readiness, and the day dawned when all the conditions seemed favourable to success. The ships put out on their mysterious mission, and then came disappointment—and one can imagine how grievous it was to the officers and men on board the vessels. The wind seemed to die away for a moment, and then commenced to blow from a southerly direction. It was hopelessly unfavourable for the use of artificial fog; it would have meant "sheer slaughter," if there was no cover from the enemy's batteries during the approach. What should be done? The wind might change, and then all would be well. On the other hand, it might persist, and then disorder might overwhelm every hope.

Here was the whole expedition within a short distance of our objectives. The major portion of the passage had been completed in spite of all the difficulties, and practically without incident. The *aerial attack had commenced.* The monitors were shortly to send their messages of destruction hurtling on their way to the enemy. We had been seen by all sorts of neutral vessels. Most of the conditions were favourable—the wind alone was seriously against us. Another chance might never come. He who risks nothing attains nothing. Discretion is the better part of valour. Which was it to be?

In all the pages of naval history I cannot remember having come across any occasion when a more difficult decision had to be made.

Sir Roger Keyes had ordered the operation to be cancelled for that night. There were seventy-seven craft in close—very close—company; they were many miles from their bases; the signal dropped, and they all turned round and made for home. That was an hour to test the

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

A LABOUR PROPHECY.

CONFISCATION OF WAR FORTUNES.

Mr. R. C. Wallhead, the present of the National I.L.P., addressing a meeting at Bradford, last month, gave some indication of what the Labour party may do when it attains to power. "We shall form a shall committee," he said, "to make inquiries into certain matters. It will first find out what was the individual fortune of every person in 1914. Having discovered that, the committee would continue its investigations, and it would find out how much those persons' fortunes were in December, 1919. There is good ground for believing that those fortunes increased by £5,000,000,000 in four years. These people will be asked how they got that five thousand millions. If it is proved that they got it as a result of the late war, which drenched the world in blood and tears and sorrow, it would be pointed out to these people that no man has a moral right to make himself richer by such means. Our predecessors laid down the principle that because a nation was in danger they had the right to demand the life of the individual for the purpose of war. We, their successors, will say that for the purposes of peace we have the right to conscript wealth. That would wipe out five thousand millions of the National Debt, which would effect a saving of 25 millions a year in interest alone." They also proposed, he went on, to apply the principle of their predecessors in regard to production. What they did for producing shells a Labour Government would do for making bricks and other things. They would find that by the operation of trusts commodities had been considerably raised in price. They would knock off the increases brought about in that way. They would also take up the question of banking, and instead of municipalities having to pay 6 per cent. for money required for houses, they would be able to reduce the rate of interest by one-half. "By getting building materials at first cost, eliminating the high profits of the trusts, etc., they would bring down the cost of building a cottage to £500 instead of £1,000, so that with interest reduced to 3 per cent. the interest charge on a cottage would be £15 a year instead of £60, as at present. It would not then be impossible to build houses, as it was said to be now. These things would not be done by shop-keepers or successful business men. They could only be done by men with vision and courage and with hearts big enough to face these problems.

moral of officers and men, as well as the seamanship of those in command. Accidents, of course, occurred. One coastal motor-boat had a hole pierced in her by a companion; she was in danger of sinking in a minute or two; her commanding officer ordered one of the men "to sit in the hole"!

A MOTOR-BOAT'S EXPERIENCES.

Captain Carpenter tells the following story, of another incident which is illuminating:—

Another coastal boat soon after leaving Dover on the outward trip developed some defect, which put his engines out of action. One young officer in command obtained the services of a trawler to tow him back to Dover, whence, on arrival, he had the matter put right. All this took time. He started on again about five hours late. Now the occupants of the boat had no intention of missing the affair for which they had prepared so long. They decided to get to Zeebrugge as soon as possible—at full speed they might yet be in time. So at full speed they went, straight as a die for their goal, right across nets, mines, and shoals. The sixty miles were covered in less than two hours. The aerial attack was in full swing. Searchlight beams were passing dangerously near them; the heavens were filled with bursting shell and naming onions.

Suddenly out of the darkness loomed some black shapes—"Houses ahead," shouted somebody. "Hard-a'-starboard and stop her." As she turned round to seaward they made out the "tower of blankenbergue; they had escaped running ashore by the narrowest of margins.

On they went again for Zeebrugge Mole. Things were quieter now. That was strange in itself. What had happened to the long-range bombardment? Where were the smoke screens and why was nothing happening at the Mole? Our ships must be long overdue. Whatever could it mean? Presently some strange craft were seen, and a moment later the motor-boat was under fire. So she sheered off, and the commanding officer did some hard thinking. There was only one possible explanation—the operation must have been postponed. So the next item on her programme was to return to Dover.

A second disappointment had to be endured, and then came St. George's Day—and success. In some measure every newspaper reader is more or less familiar with the details of the actual operation, but Captain Carpenter tells the story in authentic form in all its admirable detail. The scene lives again in his pages. He has to demolish some stories which have already begun to cluster round the operation like barnacles on a ship. For instance, there is no truth in the statement that the storming parties, before leaving, erected a staff on the Mole and hoisted a Union Jack. It is a pity to spoil a good story, but we must be content with the truth that as "a memento of our visit was prepared in the shape of a board to which were attached our visiting cards, bearing the letters 'P.P.C.'" There is no clear evidence that this polite memento was left on the Mole, but the author believes that it was. If Captain Carpenter has done nothing else, he can congratulate himself on having written a book which reflects the spirit in which this operation was carried out.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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MANILA "LOONGSANG"...Fri, 25th Nov., 3 p.m.
KOBE "LAISANG" ...Sat., 26th Nov., D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ...Sat., 26th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HOPSANG" ...Sun., 27th Nov., D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWAISANG" ...Mon, 28th Nov. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CHUNSANG" ... Tues., 29th Nov., D'light.
SANDAKAN "HINSANG" ...Fri, 2nd Dec., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M/V "GLENAVY"	11th Dec.
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	14th Dec.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	17th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Dec.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 21st.

Kwai Wah, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Kai, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing.

Laen Samud, Siamese str., 1,012 tons, Capt. Virachatra, from Bangkok and Tourane, with rice.—Kwang Nguan Seng.

Tjipanas, Dutch str., 2,444 tons, Capt. T. P. Schattenburg, from Sourabaya and Macassar, with sugar and general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

November 22nd.

City of Delhi, British str., 2,825 tons, Capt. J. S. Barr, from Taku and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.

Hok Canton, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing & Co.

Kaiping, French str., 177 tons, Capt. F. Dubois, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.

Machaon, British str., 4,908 tons, Capt. A. E. Dodd, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Pheumpenh, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon and Tourane, with rice and general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.

Simferopol, French str., 1,493 tons, Capt. A. Steinberg, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Russian Vol. Fleet.

Teikai Maru, Japanese str., 731 tons, Capt. R. Kawada, from Bangkok and Tourane, with a general cargo.—Suzuki & Co.

Tjisalak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. A. W. La Rooy, from Batavia and Balik Papan, with sugar and general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Torin Maru, Japanese str., 1,211 tons, Capt. T. Kawamura, from Kirin, with coal.—M.B.K.

Tsuyama Maru, Japanese str., 4,209 tons, Capt. T. Sonayama, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Wingsang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Dairy, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 22nd.

Chengtu, for Swatow.
City of Delhi, for Singapore.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Haihong, for Swatow.
Huichow, for Canton.
Hupeh, for Haiphong.
Hwah Kun, for Port Parseval.
Ixion, for Kutchinotzu.
Machaon, for Singapore.
Wellore, for Shanghai.
Palembang, for Canton.
West Camona, for Shanghai.
Wingsang, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yamagata Maru* (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for Hongkong *viâ* Rangoon and Singapore on November 20th, and is expected here on December 9th.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Nyanza* left Shanghai for this por on the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m., and is due here on the 24th inst., at about 2 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on November 22nd, 9 a.m. leaves there November 22nd, 4 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on December 2nd, 6 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Delagoa Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Dongola (P. & O.), due December 12th.
Empress of Russia, due December 2nd.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 26th.
Keystone State (Admiral line), due November 27th.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 28th.
Mishima Maru (N.T.K.), due Dec. 10th.
Morioka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 23rd.
Rakuyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 23rd.
Teiresias (Blue Funnel line), due November 26th.
Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 22nd.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Empress of Japan*, on Nov. 23rd: Mrs. M. A. Annett, Mr. J. Alston, Miss A. Blake, Mr. C. C. Cruttwell, Mr. J. O. Chenevert, Mr. H. Fox, C.M.G., and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Flavelle, Mr. L. T. Kirch, Mr. W. T. Rupert, Mr. E. M. Ross, Master Ritchie, Mr. A. B. Riddell, Mr. R. T. Snively, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Scott, Mr. C. E. Spencer and Mr. R. C. Young.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 22nd, at 8.45.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—N.N.E. gale in Formosa Channel.

November 22nd, at 11.15.—Pressure has increased considerably at Shanghai and moderately along the S. coast of China. It has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan under the influence of a depression which formed on Nov. 21st over the Loochoos and moved rapidly north-eastward. The anticyclone has spread southward and is now central over N.E. China. There are indications of a typhoon between Guam and Yap, moving westward.

November 22nd 11.28.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—A typhoon in Lat. 11 deg. N. and Long. 142 deg. E., moving W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.04 inches, against an average of 81.65 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong; overcast, drizzle, colder.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 22nd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	30.12	30.12
Temperature	79	68	68
Humidity	70	77	69
Wind Direction	East	NE	NE
" Force	3	4	3
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 81
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 67



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Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
*Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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S.S. "NILE"
HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA. December 22nd.
HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI. December 10th.

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VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"The Pathway of the Sun"

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	Nov. 27th.
KOREA MARU		Dec. 7th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000	Jan. 5th.
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th.
†SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 1st.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
RAKUYO MARU	(calling at Manila)	Dec. 13th.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Man. Dir.
King's Building. Tel. No. 3174

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
"West Carmona" ... 23rd Nov.
"West Prospect" ... 7th Dec.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
"West Orowa" ... 15th Dec.

Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3008. [451

WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports,
"WEST IVAN" sailing about 1st Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Ladings issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
28 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
CHILDAR ...	JAVA	in port		
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	in port	26th Nov.	JAVA via SAIGON
TJITAROEM ...	SHANGHAI	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	JAVA
KARIMATA ...	JAVA	28th Nov.		
HALDIS	JAVA	3rd Dec.		

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, First Floor Telephone No. 1574.

PACIFIC MAIL S S CO.
MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ...	Dec. 8th Noon.	Dec. 29th
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ...	Dec. 10th Noon.	Jan. 2nd. 1922
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ...	Jan. 21st, Noon	Feb. 13th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only
FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" ... Nov. 26th.
FOR HAIPHONG.
S.S. "CADDOPEAK" ... Nov. 25th D'light.
MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO
Monthly Sailings.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong

THOS. COOK & SON
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, Etc.
We beg to notify our Patrons that we have recently extended our Shipping and Forwarding Department and are now in a position to deal with the largest shipments to all parts of the world, and would point out the unique advantages we have for shipments handled by us, being a world orginization with Offices at practically all principal Ports and Towns, all of which are capable of dealing with consignments large or small.
Telegraphic address: "COUPON." Telephone No. 524.
THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING & YOKOHAMA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.
TO
For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 29th Nov.
For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 28th Nov.
For further particulars please apply to—
K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Princes Building,
Tel. No. 2206 [767

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ
(United Netherlands Navigation Company).
HOLLAND—OOST AZIE LIJN
(Holland—East Asia Line)
(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).
Regular monthly service between
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA
AND
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN
Sailings, subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"TOSARI" ...	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	3rd Dec.
"OLDEKERK" ...	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	1st Jan.
"RADJA"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN
General Agents, York Building

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM/& CONTINENT.

s.s.	"CITY OF DELHI" ...	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
s.s.	"CITY OF GLASGOW" ...	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
s.s.	"KAZEMBE" ...	19th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

s.s. CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London
s.s. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

*	"KANSAS"		
*	KATUNA"	via Suez Canal	26th Nov.
*	"KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"...	via Suez Canal	10th Dec.
		via Suez Canal	20th Dec.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option,
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON.
THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
REISS & CO., CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement		Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR"	... 13,000 ...	On or about 2nd Dec.
	"PORTHOS"	... 20,000 ...	On or about 17th Dec.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT-SAID... ...	"AMAZONE"	... 11,000 ...	On or about 8th Dec.
	"PONTHIEU"	... 20,000 ...	During 2nd part Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 746)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having Good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine,

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY,	Nov. 25th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY,	Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY,	Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NYANZA"	7,000	25th Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
* "LAHORE"	5,200	4th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan., 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'bay., Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGOVA"	6,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KHIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,850	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR."	4,500	5th Dec.	Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NELLORE"	7,000	23rd Nov. 10 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"DUNERA"	5,200	8th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	19th Dec.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
2½, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "ATLAS MARU" Thursday, 15th Dec.
* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 13th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"INDO MARU" Thursday, 24th Nov.
"GANGES MARU" Sunday, 11th Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.
"ISHU MARU" Monday, 5th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 26th Nov.
"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 4th Dec

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
HAGUE MARU" Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ARGUN MARU" Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 27th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	22nd Nov.	26th Nov. 4 p.m.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A Qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For further particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th Nov., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KANCHOW" ...	On 25th Nov., 10 A.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN...	"HUICHOW" ...	On 25th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SUNNING"	On 26th Nov., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ...	"KAIFONG"	On 27th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW ...	"CHENAN"	On 27th Nov., Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

		sailed	arrived.
S.S.	"KEYSTONE STATE"	...for Manila direct Nov. 29th.	
S.S.	"SILVER STATE"	...for Manila direct Dec. 20th.	
S.S.	"KEYSTONE STATE"	... Dec. 9th.	Dec. 30th.
S.S.	"SILVER STATE"	... Dec. 30th.	Jan. 20th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT
(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "ABERCOS" Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars,

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "CADARETTA" Sailing Nov. 29th.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Jan. 1st.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, Union Building, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, Queen's Building, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... First half of Jan., 1922

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 1477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR Union Building

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

Telephone 1168.
Telegrams "Furness"

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NOTICE POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	*Tenyama Maru* ...	23rd inst.
MANILA	*Delagoa Maru* ...	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	*Chenan*	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	*Sunning*	23rd inst.
JAPAN	*Shidzuoka Maru*	23rd inst.
JAPAN	*Morioka Maru* ...	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	*Nyassa*	24th inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	*Katori Maru* ...	26th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only London 27th Oct.)	*Teiresias*	26th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Papers only London 27th Oct.)	*Euryalus*	27th inst.
STRAITS	*Eleist*	27th inst

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE.
*Shanghai, *N. China and *Japan	*Nellore*	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.30 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration ... 9.15 A M; Letters ... 10.00 A M
Bangkok	*Dua*	Wednesday, 23rd, 1.00 P M
Japan	*Kt. of the Garter* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 1.00 P M
Straits and Bangkok	*Nanking*	Wednesday, 23rd, 2.00 P M
Macao	*Chuenchow* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 4.15 P M
Tourane	*Kwai Wan* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	*Kaiping*	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
*Swatow, Amoy and Keelung ...	*Hozui Maru* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan	*Tenyama Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Taiwan Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Thursday, 24th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Soochow*	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...	Thursday, 24th, 2.30 P M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Yuet Wah* ...	Thursday, 24th, 4.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 24th. inst. at 5 P.M. ...	*Nyanza* ...	Friday, 25th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Saigon	*Phranang* ...	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow *Straits and *Bangkok	*Kanshow*	Friday, 25th, 9.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haiching*	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Friday, 25th, 2.00 P M
Japan	*Laisang*	Friday, 25th, 5.00 P M
Saigon	*Tjipanas*	Friday, 25th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Saturday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Saigon	*Derwent*	Saturday, 26th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and N. China	*Sunning*	Saturday, 26th, 2.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	*Kwaisang* ...	Saturday, 26th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha* ...	Saturday, 26th, Registration 1.45 P M; Letters ... 2.30 P M
Keelung, Shanghai, and North China, Japan Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Tenyo Maru* ...	Saturday, 26th, Registration ... 5.00 P M; Letters ... 5.00 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"MACHAON"	23RD NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LAOMEDON"	6TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"BELLEROPHON"	20TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LYCAON"	3RD JAN.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ORESTES"	6TH DEC.	Liverpool.
"DEUCALION"	14TH DEC.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"AGAMEMNON"	20TH DEC.	Genoa & Liverpool.
"OANFA"	1ST JAN.	Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TALTHYBIUS"	13TH DEC.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	3RD JAN.	
"PROTESILAUS"	31ST JAN.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"	20TH DEC.	via Suez.
"YANGTSZE"	30TH DE.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	27TH NOV.	for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS"	13TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

22nd. November.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/10⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	750
Credits, 4 months' sight	810
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	56⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	201½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	201½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	113½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	111
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	117
ON BATAVIA—On demand	157
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	77½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.15 n.
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	$ 47.40
BAR SILVER per oz.	39½.

	Per cent.	
Hongkong ...10 cents piece	$0.80	Premium.
Hongkong . 20 "	0.50	Discount
Canton ...20 "	16.22	"
Canton ...10 "	0.00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, November 11th, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A Capital ...	...F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital	...F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	...F. 18,979,240	£1,581,604
Special Reserve	...F. 40,160,000	£3,346,667

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta (Solo)
Calcutta	Palembang	Tebing Ting (Deli)
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Kobe	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Samarang	
Langsa	Shanghai	

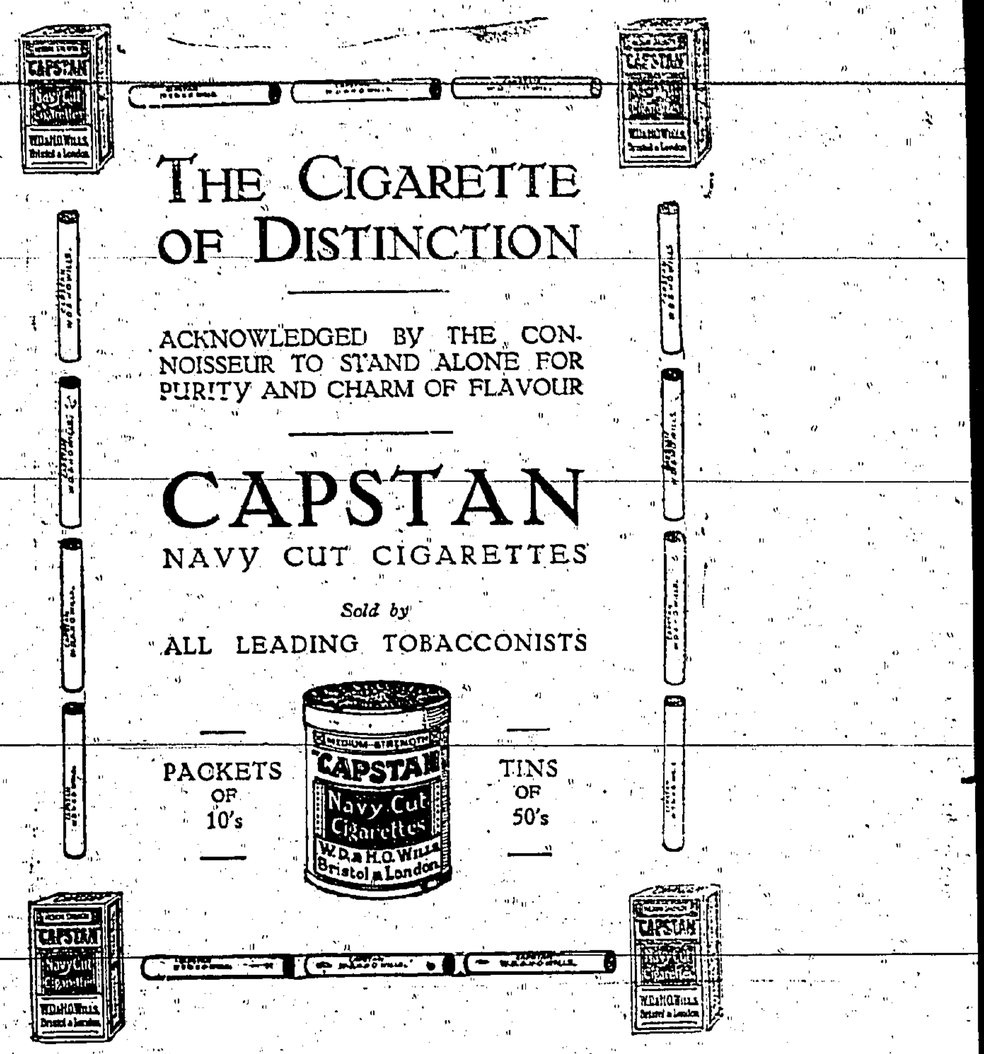
Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 30nd, 1921.



This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921 [48

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE wil be welcome

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	8,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—4a Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company New York.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEN PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds ...	Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas Crédit Industrial et Commercial Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. 66

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10 Des Voeux Road C. HONGKONG.
Established 1918.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$10,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, | Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, | Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk, | Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK

SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA
CALCUTTA	BOMBAY

London Bankers:—The London and City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 month at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 month at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. 81

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU
Chief Manager.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN Limited.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 45,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 11,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan Takow Tamsui, Tohyen, Heito.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong: October 1st, 1921. [47

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
82, GRESHAM'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. HOLUM
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. WONG
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLAN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 119

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong. London Office 121 Fleet Street, E.C.